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ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
JUNE, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as before to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our oaths of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither disengaged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to the sentiments of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disengaged in sustaining a good cause—despite of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in No. 1 voter last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well intent and well done. They have counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the misaligned Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to secure an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign paper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the post or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere suspicion and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both the Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.

When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the Constitution of the United States; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above, and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in time past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest disrepute upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of torts, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territory, and an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Courts of Illinois for a number of years, and while he has made actual survey of a large portion of the law and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a reliable account of all business entrusted to them.

The Senior partner with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857—4.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Missouri Compromise.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 18, 1857.

To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*:

GENTLEMEN.—The "Missouri Compromise" has been lately denounced as both impolitic and unconstitutional by men in commanding positions, those who adopted it are thereby arraigned as either pitifully ignorant or strangely unprincipled. I, the youngest member of Congress, voted for that compromise. In the humble part I act in that memorable drama I had no apprehension of ever being charged with inclinatio[n] to us[er]pation, and I am sure that those with whom I co-operated were enlightened, true and faithful patriots. Death has closed the lips of most, perhaps all, of them. I, therefore, as their survivor, feel it my reluctant duty to vindicate their memory and my own conduct. *Laudator temporis acta juventus* is not my case. Of the constitutionality and wisdom of the compromise I never had a doubt, and to offer some reasons for this opinion, and thus do justice to the dead and surviving who supported it, is my sole purpose. This I propose to attempt through the columns of your dignified and comparatively neutral paper, of national circulation. Hoping that you, who bore conscientious parts in those outer days of the Republic, will give to your old friend and coadjutor a[nd] our country's service a place in the *Intelligencer*. I venture to warrant to you three numbers, written *calam* amid professional occupations and domestic cares, which will not time for transmutation or useful res[ea]r[ch]. If you will publish them I will, in a few days, send you a fourth and closing number, and will ever g[radually] acknowledge your kindness.

Yours, respectfully and ever,

GEO. ROBERTSON.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

When only 28 years of age I concurred with all my colleagues in Congress from Kentucky, except only Geo. Metcalfe, in supporting the Missouri compromise line. On full consideration of the power as well as the policy, I voted for it, with alacrity and undivided confidence in its constitutionality and beneficence, and can easily observe and reflect for this, a seven year's time, in my judgment, prove the wisdom of that great act of national pacification and repose. But, though it had been consecrated by time and sealed by general approval for more than a quarter of a century, yet it has been repealed as impolitic, and after most of the actors in the drama which produced it had passed from the stage, it has been denounced by a few persons, in high places and in low, as unconstitutional. I would not undertake the hopeless task of convicting them of their error. But too old to be ambitious, and yet young enough to vindicate my own conduct, I feel it to be my duty to my country and to my posterity to publish to the world, and leave it to me to vindicate my descendants, reasons to show that, in what I yet consider one of the best and most important acts of a long public life, I was faithful to the Constitution, just to all sections, and true to the Union. For this purpose I propose—first, a general notice of slavery and of National and State legislation concerning it, and an outline of the principles and aims of the Missouri compromise; next, a condensed vindication of its constitutionality; and, last, a respectful suggestion of the duties of patriotism at this present crisis, chiefly produced by the enactment of the *Kansas bill* abrogating that compromise.

These three subjects will be treated, in separate parts of this communication, in the consecutive order in which they have been just announced, and, *et cetera*, as I consider with proper force and reasonable perspicuity.

Born and ever since resident in a slaveholding State, I am practically acquainted with the relations of African slavery, and with all its incidents and consequences as it has existed in my native Commonwealth and in the Southern States of the Union. In itself I never approved of it as morally right, if it could be avoided consistently with the welfare of the white and black races. But the inequality of those races has, by a special instinct and political prudence, made the legal subjection of the inferior to the superior a prescriptive institution in most of the civilized world; and as long as that disparity shall, without essential change, characterize those races, and they shall co-exist in large relative masses in the same country, that domestic institution must, in some form, continue to prevail. Human means cannot safely or prudently prevent it. Its progressive amelioration of the servile class may, and probably will, eventuate as an aggregate blessing to the black race, and lead to the ultimate civilization of doomed Africa. And, as instrumental to that end, the enslavement of African cannibals in Christian America may be a providential dispensation. However this may be, the security and progress of the two races in America have hitherto required, and will, for some time to come, continue to justify, the legal subordination of the black to the white race. Sudden or hasty emancipation would be injurious to both races, and more hurtful to the black than to the white man. Existing, as slavery does, in nearly half of the States, the only prudent policy is to let it alone. If undisturbed by foreign hands it will run its race in peace, and, without convolution, work out its own solution. Moral causes and the developments of time will settle its destiny as soon as Providence wills the settlement of it, or the best interests of mankind will permit. These sentiments have reconciled me to slavery as it exists among us; and its history and effects have impressed on my mind the conviction that, if it be a curse, it curses the white more than the black race. I would delight to see all men free; but Liberty is the offspring of Light; God has joined them together, and the power of man cannot divorce them. Freedom is not possible, nor possible, would it be a blessing to those who, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, are not qualified for its preservation or enjoyment. Upward moral progress must become more general and reach a higher culmination than it has yet attained before slavery can be eradicated consistently with the repose of the world, the welfare of mankind, or the will of the almighty Ruler of man's destiny, who denounced for ages the subjection of the descendants of infidel Ham. In His omniscient scheme apparent evil is often made instrumental to ultimate good. His Providence illustrates this mysterious truth not only in the Egyptian bondage, the pilgrimage of the Jews in the wilderness, the destruction of the Canaanites, the persecution of our pilgrim fathers in Europe, the expulsion of the aboriginal red men from the fairest portions of North America, but in all the affairs of men in every country and in every age. And why not the disciplinary enslavement of hopeless black savages in the school of civilized and Christian white men be presumed to be a providential mean for the regeneration of the black race?

Slavery is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which makes it a basis of representation and of taxation, and requires the restriction of fugitive slaves. In the States whose laws uphold it, Congress has no power over it; and all interference with it by foreign tongues or alien pens only prolongs its existence and aggravates its evils, as we in Kentucky have long seen and felt, and are too well known. Extraneous agitation of it operates injuriously to slaves and unjustly to their owners; disturbs the peace of the Union, and weakens its moral ties; is inconsistent with the national spirit, which overbreathes the breath of life into the heart of that Union; generates sectional strife, organizes geographical parties, and nourishes demagogues, without any hope of national good or prospect of benefit to either the black or the white race.

Initiated in 1820 by the commercial cupidity and fostered by the arbitrary will of England in the infant colony of Virginia, against the consent

of the colonists, slavery, thus nourished by foreign power, grew rapidly, and had become a dominant institution in each of the thirteen Colonies when they declared independence. The Puritans of New England, as well as the Cavaliers of the South, engaged in the slave trade, made slaves of freemen and held and governed and sold them as their lawful property. The North imported more slaves and made more by the slave trade than the South; and, being certainly as tenacious of property, the North would have adhered to slavery as long as the South—ever yet—had it been as profitable North as South. But African slavery is essentially geographical, and the New England, S. C., and New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, lie North of the line of slave latitude. As in those States the climate and products were congenial with slavery, it was soon found to be unprofitable there, and, consequently, not philanthropy, nor religion, nor moral sense, but self-interest prompted those States to adopt systems of gradual emancipation, but not until reduced importations and increased exportations and sales. South had so far diminished the number of their slaves as to make the slave process of climatic practicable and popular. And even under all these peculiar and propitious circumstances slavery still exists to some extent in New York until this year, when the last slave in that State died.

When the Federal Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787, the North—anticipating the extinction of slavery within its own limits, and the increase and prolongation of it in South—opposed further importation of slaves and struggled against allowing them to constitute an element of political power as persons. On these and other grounds, the question of slavery, in its multifrom phases, agitated the Convention by a sectional contest so zealous and obstinate as to threaten an abortion of the embryo Constitution. During that agon, apparently hopeless, the Continental Congress, then sitting in New York—some of the members of which, Madison and Hamilton, and others, being also members of the Convention—adopted the famous "Ordinance of '87," which relieved the Convention from the distracting topic of Territorial slavery, and greatly facilitated the compromise of slaves by the Constitution, which, without the lubricating adjustment by the ordinance, might never have been effected. Virginia having in 1788 ceded to the Confederation the North-western Territory, now organized into five States, one of her own delegates, Thomas Jefferson did, and would certainly do again, were they now here. And if we shall all take this present course, I feel quite sure that the provision, now for the first time unfortunately agitated, will be rejected by such a vote as will rebuke all such Congressional legislation on the subject of slave and, assure, as far as the National Councils can assure, peace to our country, and to our Union strength, and health, and hopeful influence over the destinies of our race, here and elsewhere, now and forever."

"Let us pause and soberly reflect before we take this rash and perilous step. Let us take counsel of our patriots of '88. Let us consider our memorable past, and look with patriots' hearts and statesmen's eyes to our eventful future. Let us do as Washington, and Franklin, and Jefferson did, and would certainly do again, were they now here. And if we shall all take this present course, I feel quite sure that the provision, now for the first time unfortunately agitated, will be rejected by such a vote as will rebuke all such Congressional legislation on the subject of slave and, assure, as far as the National Councils can assure, peace to our country, and to our Union strength, and health, and hopeful influence over the destinies of our race, here and elsewhere, now and forever."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 13, 1857

There will be no delay in the publication of our paper, it will appear regularly as usual hereafter.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given in the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

To Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

A few moments before our paper was about being placed upon the press last evening, a serious accident occurred which will put a stop to writing either of our presses by steam for some weeks to come. Late in the afternoon the people who were passing in the sweetest of the town, in to the telegraph and excitement by bricks flying in every direction from the rear of the Commonwealth office. At first a few individuals cried out that the entrance of the building had been blown in by the air, but upon examination, after the first fever of excitement had passed away, it was discovered that the extent of the damage done was the bursting of the boiler of our engine and a miscellaneous breaking of windows in every part of the establishment. We were not in the office at the time of the accident, and were first surprised that something unfortunate had occurred by the workmen rolling and tumbling down the stairs and running into the street, with affrighted visages, as if the arch enemy of man was at their heels. The boiler, bricks, mortar, iron, and everything was blown into fragments and scattered in all directions. The windows in the rear of the building in all four stories were broken by the bricks flying in and past the heads of those who were at work. Mr. Holerman, the city Marshal, was in Samuel's barber shop, on the ground floor, but was very unceasingly shoved into the street by the force of the steam. It appears to be owing to the especial kindness of Providence that many were not killed, but we are happy to state that no one was seriously injured; it is with much regret, however, that we hear that our friend, Mr. Clevins, an employee in the office received an ugly cut in the forehead from the sheep of some missile. He will be about a day or two, although, we fear, he will bear the scar for some time. We return the proprietor's warmest thanks and our own, for the assistance so kindly offered by the citizens of the place; and for the sympathy of many friends.

We have occasionally heard men solicit office and present, as their greatest claim to it, that they had not been well educated; (the very best reason, in the opinion of some persons, why they should not be allowed to set in a capacity where intelligence is requisite) and again, we have heard the groveling appeal for public sympathy and the sufferings of the people on account of poverty; but the very richest, but at the same time most despotic specimen of this sort of demagogue that has come before the public for many a day, is in the case of an anti-American candidate for Congress at the recent election in Maryland, who enumerated among his claims upon the suffrages of his Democratic fellow citizens the fact that he had absolutely eaten dinner with Archbishop Kendrick. Unfortunately for this most mean and abject scoundrel, the American party in his district did not think this any reason why they should vote for him; and, as he was signally defeated, the probability is that he is now loudly crying out "prescription." We would advise this individual that he solace himself by making a pilgrimage to Rome, and crave the privilege of kissing the Pope's toe. Hear to him:

W. M. WALKER,
To Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States of North America.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO RIVER MEN.—Judge McLean decided in the U. S. Circuit Court on Monday, sitting at Cincinnati, in a case involving the jurisdiction between the State of Ohio and the U. S. authorities under the maritime law, "that a sale under the water craft law of Ohio does not cut off the lien of seamen for wages, under the maritime law of the United States, which declares a seaman's lien first in the list for claims against any boat navigating the river." The case in question arose out of the sale of the steamer N. W. Thomas, under the water craft law of Ohio, and subsequently she was libeled by her pilot for wages and resold by the U. S. Marshal.

From the London Times Oct. 23.

DEATH OF THE HORSE PRIOR.—Belting for the Cambridge Stakes.—A few weeks ago Leonte, one of the American horses imported into this country, died of colic, and we have now to announce the death of Prior, an animal that came to England with a high reputation.

At Tatte's yesterday, the inclement weather prevented subscribers from mustering in large numbers at the corner. There was a marked absence of spectators, and the little business transacted on the Cambridge can be regarded as indicative of the true tone of the market.

The only animal that appeared to be really in demand was the American mare Priores, about which 100 to 8 was taken. The following were the only quotations we were enabled to obtain:

CAMBRIDGE STAKES.

9 to 1 against Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st. 8lb. (taken).
9 to 1 against Lord J. Scott's Mostissima, 3 years, 6st. 5lb. (offered).
100 to 8 against Mr. R. Tee Brock's Priores, 4 years, 7st., including 7lbs. extra (taken).
14 to 1 against Mr. Wigram's Cyrene, 3 years, 7st. 7lb.

20 to 1 against Count F. F. La Grange's Mad'mle de Chantilly, 3 years, 6st. 3lb. (taken).
25 to 1 against Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 years, 6st. 11lb. (taken).
25 to 1 against Mr. J. H. Smith's Whistling Willie, 6 years, 6st. 11lb. (taken and offered).
100 to 1 against Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, 4 years, 6st. 5lb. (taken).

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PRUETT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

For the SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the W mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock required by the act incorporating the **DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON**, has been paid in according to law. Said bank is now authorized to commence business as a Banking institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of L. S. to be affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and to the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder ELIJAH HARRIS, a citizen of Kentucky.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said persons or \$100 for each of them and their delivery to the jailor of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of L. S. to be affixed, done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

WILEY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; quick spoken; slightly grey.

JOHN HENSON, about twenty years old; five feet ten inches high; spare built.

JAMES HENSON, about eighteen years old; five feet nine inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JU. LIUS JENKIN did, on the 23rd August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WALTER ANDERSON, and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the jailor of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of L. S. to be affixed, done at Frankfort, this 8th day of Sept., A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Jenkins is about 45 years old; weighs about 200 pounds; very ready complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEWIS HOGGAGE did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Hoggage and his delivery to the jailor of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of L. S. to be affixed, done at Frankfort, this 8th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoggage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman bump, and round shouldered.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages, which will be made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1857.

SAMUEL'S

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
HENRY S. SAMPSON, a young & able Dresser, has just informed his friends and the public that he has established a comfortable and commodious room, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that old friends and customers especially, who patronized his late shop, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1857—by.

For Sale Cheap.

A PARTNERSHIP containing **276 ACRES**, situated on the Ohio river, Trimble county, Ky., nearly opposite Hanover College, Ind.

Said farm comprises hill and bottom land of the best quality, about **100 ACRES** clear, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good house, log house, with out buildings.

Its eligible situation with regard to good markets and one of the best schools in the West, makes it one of the most desirable farms on the Ohio river.

For terms and particulars address the owner JOHN MULVEY, Madison, Ind.

Aug. 31, 1857—6th

CHILD'S

PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an operation of

CHILD'S **PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR**, now exhibited at the Frankfort Hotel. By a combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the boll,) cheek, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan. 12 if

W. B. SMITH.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he is now ready to bind back from A. to Z. He has the library of books in November, and will give his whole attention to his management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

BOOKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1857—73-11.

A PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY.

In store and for sale by G. A. ROBERTSON.

For Rent.

THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 9, 1857—11—D. MERIWETHER.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE

APPLE, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

WINES—The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheapened at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

CANDIES—Candies derived from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

THIS is a new medicine, admirably adapted for a purpose, and pleasant to the taste, at April.

Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

WHISKY—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by G. A. ROBERTSON.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR PURCHASE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the taxes, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the 1st day of January, 1858.

No. 49—Wm. Robertson, (part of 682 acres), 343 acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 02.

No. 49—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 73.

No. 50—Wm. Robertson, 233½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$5 92.

No. 51—Wm. Robertson, 165½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 17.

No. 57—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 58—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 59—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 60—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 61—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 62—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

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